§ 405.2470

- (3) Allowable graduate medical education costs must be reported on the RHC's or the FQHC's cost report under a separate cost center.
- (4) Allowable graduate medical education costs are non-reimbursable if payment for these costs are received from a hospital or a Medicare+Choice organization.
- (5) Allowable direct graduate medical education costs under paragraphs (f)(6) and (f)(7)(i) of this section, are subject to reasonable cost principles under part 413 and the reasonable compensation equivalency limits in §§415.60 and 415.70 of this chapter.
- (6) The allowable direct graduate medical education costs are those costs incurred by the nonhospital site for the educational activities associated with patient care services of an approved program, subject to the redistribution and community support principles in §413.85(c).
- (i) The following costs are allowable direct graduate medical education costs to the extent that they are reasonable—
- (A) The costs of the residents' salaries and fringe benefits (including travel and lodging expenses where applicable).
- (B) The portion of teaching physicians' salaries and fringe benefits that are related to the time spent teaching and supervising residents.
- (C) Facility overhead costs that are allocated to direct graduate medical education.
- (ii) The following costs are not allowable graduate medical education costs—
- (A) Costs associated with training, but not related to patient care services.
- (B) Normal operating and capital-related costs.
- (C) The marginal increase in patient care costs that the RHC or FQHC experiences as a result of having an approved program.
- (D) The costs associated with activities described in §413.85(d) of this chapter.
- (7) Payment is equal to the product of—
- (i) The RHC's or the FQHC's allowable direct graduate medical education costs; and

- (ii) Medicare's share, which is equal to the ratio of Medicare visits to the total number of visits (as defined in § 405.2463).
- (8) Direct graduate medical education payments to RHCs and FQHCs made under this section are made from the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund.

[43 FR 8261, Mar. 1, 1978. Redesignated and amended at 57 FR 24977, June 12, 1992; 60 FR 63176, Dec. 8, 1995; 61 FR 14658, Apr. 3, 1996; 63 FR 41002, July 31, 1998]

§ 405.2470 Reports and maintenance of records.

- (a) *Maintenance and availability of records.* The rural health clinic or Federally qualified health center must:
- (1) Maintain adequate financial and statistical records, in the form and containing the data required by HCFA, to allow the intermediary to determine payment for covered services furnished to Medicare beneficiaries in accordance with this subpart;
- (2) Make the records available for verification and audit by HHS or the General Accounting Office;
- (3) Maintain financial data on an accrual basis, unless it is part of a governmental institution that uses a cash basis of accounting. In the latter case, appropriate depreciation on capital assets is allowable rather than the expenditure for the capital asset.
- (b) Adequacy of records. (1) The intermediary may suspend reimbursement if it determines that the clinic or center does not maintain records that provide an adequate basis to determine payments under Medicare.
- (2) The suspension continues until the clinic or center demonstrates to the intermediary's satisfaction that it does, and will continue to, maintain adequate records.
- (c) Reporting requirements—(1) Initial report. At the beginning of its initial reporting period, the clinic or center must submit an estimate of budgeted costs and visits for rural health clinic or Federally qualified health center services for the reporting period, in the form and detail required by HCFA, and such other information as HCFA may require to establish the payment rate.
- (2) Annual reports. Within 90 days after the end of its reporting period,

the clinic or center must submit, in such form and detail as may be required by HCFA, a report of:

- (i) Its operations, including the allowable costs actually incurred for the period and the actual number of visits for rural health clinic or Federally qualified health center services furnished during the period; and
- (ii) The estimated costs and visits for rural health clinic services or Federally qualified health center services for the succeeding reporting period and such other information as HCFA may require to establish the payment rate.
- (3) Late reports. If the clinic or center does not submit an adequate annual report on time, the intermediary may reduce or suspend payments to preclude excess payment to the clinic or center.
- (4) Inadequate reports. If the clinic or center does not furnish a report or furnishes a report that is inadequate for the intermediary to make a determination of program payment, HCFA may deem all payments for the reporting period to be overpayments.
- (5) Postponement of due date. For good cause shown by the clinic or center, the intermediary may, with HCFA's approval, grant a 30-day postponement of the due date for the annual report.
- (6) Reports following termination of agreement or change of ownership. The report from a clinic or center which voluntarily or involuntarily ceases to participate in the Medicare program or experiences a change in ownership (see §§ 405.2436–405.2438) is due no later than 45 days following the effective date of the termination of agreement or change of ownership.

§ 405.2472 Beneficiary appeals.

A beneficiary may request a hearing by an intermediary (subject to the limitations and conditions set forth in subpart H of this part) if:

- (a) The beneficiary is dissatisfied with an intermediary's determination denying a request for payment made on his or her behalf by a rural health clinic or Federally qualified health center; or
- (b) The beneficiary is dissatisfied with the amount of payment; or

(c) The beneficiary believes the request for payment is not being acted upon with reasonable promptness.

[43 FR 8261, Mar. 1, 1978. Redesignated and amended at 57 FR 24978, June 12, 1992]

PART 406—HOSPITAL INSURANCE ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.

406.1 Statutory basis.

406.2 Scope.

406.3 Definitions.

406.5 Basis of eligibility and entitlement.

406.6 Application or enrollment for hospital insurance.

406.7 Forms to apply for entitlement under Medicare Part A.

Subpart B—Hospital Insurance Without Monthly Premiums

- 406.10 Individual age 65 or over who is entitled to social security or railroad retirement benefits, or who is eligible for social security benefits.
- 406.11 Individual age 65 or over who is not eligible as a social security or railroad retirement benefits beneficiary, or on the basis of government employment.
- 406.12 Individual under age 65 who is entitled to social security or railroad retirement disability benefits.
- 406.13 Individual who has end-stage renal
- 406.15 Special provisions applicable to Medicare qualified government employment.

Subpart C—Premium Hospital Insurance

406.20 Basic requirements.

406.21 Individual enrollment.

406.22 Effect of month of enrollment on entitlement.

406.24 Special enrollment period.

406.26 Enrollment under State buy-in.

406.28 End of entitlement.

406.32 Monthly premiums.

406.33 Determination of months to be counted for premium increase: Enrollment.

406.34 Determination of months to be counted for premium increase: Reenrollment.

406.38 Prejudice to enrollment rights because of Federal Government error.

Subpart D—Special Circumstances That Affect Entitlement to Hospital Insurance

406.50 Nonpayment of benefits on behalf of certain aliens.

406.52 Conviction of certain offenses.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 1102 and 1871 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1302 and 1395hh).